

The Pocahontas Times.

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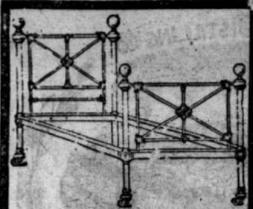
"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

VOL. 14, NO. 40

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, APRIL 30, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



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CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.

COUENY COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July.—July is levy term.

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DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in the Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

AMONG the persons whose industry, economical habits, and wise management of diversified useful industries did much for the development of our county, the name of Henry Harper, Senior, is richly deserving of respectful notice. He was a native of Pendleton County, West Virginia, a son of Nicholas Harper, a native of Germany, who lived on the South Branch. Henry Harper's wife was Elizabeth Lightner, daughter of William Lightner, Sr., on Back Creek, now Highland County, Virginia. For a few years after his marriage he lived on the Branch. About 1812, Nicholas Harper bought two hundred acres from Robert Duffield and Colonel John Baxter, on Knapp's Creek, and on this purchase Henry settled.

The young settlers from Pendleton only found a few acres of cleared land. The thickets of thorn and crab-apple and wild-plums were almost impenetrable. The sheep, pigs, and calves had to be penned by the house to protect them from wolves and bears. By patient and persistent effort land was cleared and a home reared.

At his suggestion, William Civey, of Anthony's Creek, sunk a tan-yard. Then Mr Harper established a blacksmith-shop and built the first tilt-hammer in this region. This shop was carried on under his own personal supervision. Ralph Wanless, George Hevener, of Pendleton County; the late Anthony Lightner, of Swago, and others, learned the trade with him, and were all good blacksmiths. Mr Harper also reared a flouring mill which was operated by himself and son Samuel, chiefly. Father and son were smiths and millers and alternated in their work. The late William Gibson, of Huntersville, and Henry Harper, were the contractors that built the Warm Springs and Huntersville turnpike sixty years ago. Captain William Cochran, late of Stony Creek, was their principal foreman and manager in construction. In the meanwhile the farm was duly attended to and much land cleared for grain and hay. Additional lands bought and a splendid estate became his.

He had a passion for hunting, which he indulged in merely for recreation. He died in 1859, aged 70 years. Mrs Harper followed her husband in 1876, aged 86 years. In personal appearance Mr Harper was of medium stature, somewhat stooped in the shoulders. His voice was soft and flute-like in tone, very quiet and retiring in his manners, and leisurely in his movements, and yet his establishment was a hive of busy industry and all moved on like clock-work.

His family consisted of five sons and four daughters.—Elizabeth, Anna, Sally, and Susan. The sons were Jacob, Nicholas died at fourteen, William, Samuel, and Henry. Jacob Harper married Lydia Civey, daughter of George Civey, of Anthony's Creek, and settled on Meadow Creek, Greenbrier County, and finally moved to Monroe County, where his family yet reside.

William Harper married Elizabeth Civey, sister of Jacob's wife, and settled on the farm now held by William L. Harper, near Sunset. His last years were passed on Greenbrier River at the Friel place where his son William now resides.

Samuel Harper married Malinda, daughter of the late Isaac Moore, near Frost, and lived on the old homestead and where he yet resides in the 85th year of his life. Their daughter Elizabeth Luena is the widowed wife of the Rev James E. Moore. Sarah Ann married Washington Herold, near Frost. Matilda married Frances Dever, Esq. Their son, Preston Harper, married Lucretia Gum, daughter of Henry Gum, late of Frost. Frank Wilson Harper married Anna Gum, sister of Mrs Preston Harper. William Lightner Harper married Emma Hamilton, daughter of George Hamilton, near Sunset.

Samuel Harper's second wife was Margaret Jane, daughter of

John Gum, of Highland County. Her daughter, America, married R. D. Rimel, and Virginia died of diphtheria at the age of five years.

Henry Harper Junior, married Phebe Sharp, daughter of Joseph Sharp, near Frost, and lived on the place now owned by Reddy Goelert at Sunset. Their children were Peter and Rachel Ann. Peter died in early manhood. Rachel Ann married William Herold, of Muddlety, Nicholas County, where she now lives. Henry Harper, Junior, died of an accidental wound, while repairing a gate.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Harper, Senior, married the late James R. Poage, and lived first in the Little Levels on land now held by Preston Clark, and then near Edray, where they both recently died. She was an invalid for seventeen years from rheumatic affection—most of the time too weak to help herself. Her husband for years spent most of the days and all of the nights a patient and helpful watcher at her bedside.

Her sons were J. R. Poage, who married Mary Gibson, now residing at Edray; the late Henry Poage, who lived on another section of the homestead; and William Poage, who also settled on part of the homestead. Henry married Martha Baxter, daughter of William Baxter, Esq. William married Hester Keer, sister of Aaron Keer, near Marlinton.

Their daughters were Elizabeth Poage, the first wife of Rev George P. Moore; Mary Poage, the wife of Amos Barlow, Esq., Huntersville, W. Va.; Sarah Ann Poage, first wife of George Baxter, near Edray; and Amanda Poage, first wife of Levi Waugh, on the old homestead.

Anna Harper, daughter of Henry Harper, Senior, was the first wife of A. Washington Moore, near Frost. Her daughter Sally married Zachariah Gum, son of the late Henry Gum. Her husband was killed by a falling limb, and she was left a widow with three small children.

Mary Moore married John Varner, at the Big Spring of Elk. Eliza Moore married Benjamin Varner, and now lives in Iowa. Anna Moore is at home with her father, the venerable Washington Moore, near Frost. Newton Moore lives on Knapp's Creek, and Zane Moore, another son, also resides on Knapp's Creek.

Sally Harper, third daughter of Henry Harper, Senior, married James Malcomb and located in Nicholas County, where her family now reside, so far as known.

Susan Harper, the fourth daughter, married the late John D. McCarty, near Hillsboro. Their children are Ellis McCarty and Mrs G. H. Curry, and Della McCarty who died a few years since.

Thus close for the present the notes of the Harper family.

Something as to the improvements made under Henry Harper's supervision may be interesting. The tannery shop was built by William Civey, son of George. George Civey built the grist mill.

Robert Irvine and John Irvine built the saw-mill and the same parties put up the tilt-hammer and shop. The residence near the road was built by John Irvine, and Chesley K. Moore erected the dwelling beyond the creek.

The mill-stones first used in the Harper Mill were made by Adam Sharatt, near Friel's, on Greenbrier River. This person lived at the Sharatt place, three or four miles up the Greenbrier from Marlinton, where he had a mill. The first burrs were bought at John Bradshaw's sale, near Huntersville. These having been used for years, Mr Harper replaced them by burrs brought from Rockingham County, Virginia. The Bradshaw burrs are now in Highland County.—taken there years ago by Mr Shultz. The Harper Mill succeeded the Poage Mill, owned by Peter Lightner. The rocks used by that mill are now on Cumming's Creek, near Huntersville, taken there by the late Price McComb, and therefore must be among the oldest in the county—of their dimensions.

W. T. P.

THE PENDING CRISIS.

Our reflecting readers should give close attention to the existing state of things bearing upon the social and political conditions of themselves and their fellow citizens. We are confronted by a social problem that is one of the most important that can claim human attention. Its elements must be clearly understood before sensible and proper attempts can be made to work it out on correct principles. There is a difference between a question and its proper answer. We must first understand the question and then look around for an answer to it—what the question requires.

In discussing the problem of the times, much is said against socialism. Now what is most needed by voters and readers is to get rid of what is a superficial idea, that the social problem, with whose solution comes the most serious crisis that has ever confronted American citizens, that the social problem should be so mixed up with socialism that they are one and the same thing. The social question is a problem of socialism is its solution as is recommended by means of some form of co-operative effort. Now those looking for the reality of things it appears very strange that the problem and the proposed method of solving it should be regarded as one and the same thing. Socialism as now discussed may be a part of the social problem, but it is not the problem. The labor question may be an element of the social problem, but it is not the social problem.

Besides socialism and the labor question, the social problem involves the interests of education, ethics, and even of religion. Hence it is truly social, because it involves all the work of the world and all the concerns of the human race. The social question of the age is the all-important question of society must be, and is, the social problem of the age.

A careful examination of the social problem reveals the working of certain elemental forces of human nature. Human beings in virtue of their nature strive to preserve their existence and attain well-being. This is simply an effort to survive, and that too under the best possible conditions. Were we to rest in the opinion that the grievous discontent and unrest of the times have been caused by agitators and partisan publications and regard them as artificial, foreign to human nature, external and superficial, and destined to calm down and vanish when the people come to their senses, this will merely show that we have not understood the question under consideration and are blind to the meaning of the most portentous, astonishing uprising of our day and generation. Along with the unrest, the discontent, class antagonism, and revolutionary tendencies, it is too true that one may find much unreason, great prejudice, violent passion, and even something that looks as if tainted with a demonic spirit such as no right minded person can disguise or defend. These are the destructive forces which appear in all serious crises.

Properly understood in its truest and deepest sense the social movement that has raised the social problem is an effort of human nature to realize itself, to fulfill the prophecy concealed in humanity, to give expression and exercise to the innate powers, and to make the inborn possibility an actuality. The divine spark must be quenched—human nature must be changed—before the struggle to rise into better condition can be checked. All that is needed is for people to come to themselves to make such a struggle as natural as it is for the sun to arise. Education awakens people, gives them ideals of what they ought to be and enjoy, and it impels them to transform the reality so as to correspond with the ideal. Any further enlightenment increases and intensifies such aspirations. Hence it is that by some the shroud, and by many regarded a wise, proposal has been made to deprive the working peo-

ple of the advantages of education in order to keep them in their place. More education means greater demands and more determined efforts to realize them. The social problem, rightly looked at, is the most pronounced mark of progress in human concerns. People are outgrowing their past like beasts outgrow their clothes, and must have new and better. The present age insists on an environment worthy of a higher and broader manhood and womanhood.

Foreign writers express the opinion that before the social problem is fully understood and solved that American agitations and troubles may be even worse than what they will have in Europe. They regard the character of our government, the army and police arrangements, as especially favorable for revolutionary changes.

However this may be, one thing is certain, the problem itself is growing, the interest in it is rapidly developing among all conditions of people, and so serious are the apprehensions it creates that all thoughtful, conscientious, patriotic citizens should do their best to understand what it all means, and work for its just, peaceable, and satisfactory solution. S. C. R.

The reports from the flooded districts continue to be of a very distressing character. The planters have no present hope of realizing a crop from the submerged lands and this may mean an additional loss of a million or more to those millions already swept away. As a usual thing the Mississippi does not reach the flood tide until the middle of June, and this gives rise to much apprehension that the worst has not yet been realized in the more southern districts. Truly there is enough going on throughout the world to cause the

SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, of Colorado; Hon Charles Paine, of Boston; and ex-Vice President Stevenson have been appointed commissioners to an international monetary conference. This appointment is under authority of the act approved in March for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetalism. The committee will soon organize and will go abroad soon after the first of May, and have business matured by the time winter comes. And the next winter will be a winter of very dangerous discontent if something satisfactory be not placed in reach or sight of the millions so hungry for money and what money brings.

"Do you think Skinner can make a living out there?"
"Make a living! Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock."—Tit-Bits.

"And how did he die?" asked the lady who had come west to inquire after the husband she had lost.
"Er—by request, ma'am," said the gentle cowboy, as mildly and regretfully as possible.—Indianapolis Journal.

MRS SPAT.—Your husband is an inventor, I believe?
Mrs Spotter.—Yes. Some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country.—Philadelphia North American.

MRS YEAST—I wish I could think of some thing to keep my husband at home at nights.
Mrs Puncture.—Get him a bicycle.

Mrs Yeast.—That would take him out more than ever.
Mrs Puncture.—Oh, no, it would not; my husband got one the day before yesterday and the doctor says he won't be out for a month.—Household Words.

"Tredde is jealous of his prerogatives, is n't he?"
"What makes you say so?"
"He got angry the other night and told me not to be a fool."—New York Sun.

"O! did not mind the threats av 'im." Mr Hogan explained, "as much as th' insul'tin' shyle av his remarks."
"And f'wud did he say?" asked Mr Grogan.
"He says to me, 'Hogan,' says he 'tis a great notion I have to jump on you and knock your face into shape.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Some weeks since a fallen soldier's letter was published in this paper. It is our pleasure now to lay before the reader a war-letter written nearly thirty-four years ago, whose author still lives. He is now Adjutant Pocahontas Camp of Confederate Veterans.

CAMP NEAR MADISON C. H.,
July 30th, 1863.

Dear Sister Nancy Jane,—I take the present opportunity this morning to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well at present, hoping that these few lines may reach you in good health when they come to hand. I have not much to write at this time. I am in camp to day near Madison Court House.—We just came here last night, but we don't know how long we will stay here. I have had a hard time of marching ever since I left home. I have had but a few days rest. I was guarding a mill over in the Valley and have been in two battles,—the battle of Winchester, Va., and the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and have come out safe. I did not get hurt. The tin-cup that was in my haversack was hit by a musket-ball. There were three wounded in my company. Two of my men were wounded. James Akers and William—and were left in the hands of the enemy. I had the hardest time when we had to fall back from Pennsylvania that I have had since the war.

I was in twenty miles of Harrisburg, the capitol of the State. It is a very fine country over there, and I have never seen such country for wheat as that. We could get plenty to eat when I was over there. They were very clever people in Maryland and a good many secessionists there. We had to wade the Potomac River, and it was up to our arms, and the army had to cross it in the night. I crossed about daylight in the morning. We had traveled all the night before, and had been on skirmish forty-eight hours before, and that was why we had no rest. The 25th Regiment is skirmishing for

in front in the battle of Gettysburg. I sto; forty-eight rounds. We started into the fight about sun-down and fought until about 10 o'clock that night, and then we were out of ammunition. It was a very hard place to fight the Yankees, they were strong and fortified on the mountain. Gen. Johnson, that was on the Allegheny, was with us in the charge and he got his horse shot and killed under him. But we got safe back to Virginia and I was glad of that. We have come across the Blue Ridge again. Imboden's Brigade is still in the Valley. I heard from Musto Corbett yesterday and he was well. His company was in a fight over in Maryland and his Captain and thirty of his men were taken prisoners and Brison Moore that was from Pocahontas was killed. He was a good soldier and I hated to hear of his death.

We had some killed and wounded out of the 25th Regiment, but few men. I wish I could get back to Imboden again. We have very hard times in this big army for something to eat. We do n't get more than half enough, and we all are out of money and means to buy any with. We have no tents, we have to take the weather as it comes. The army is in a bad condition, heap of them are barefooted. I am just about that, and have but one pair of socks and they are full of holes, so you can send me a pair if you have any. Tell Bob to write to me. I would write to him now but I have a bad place to write and I am tired and broken down marching. I would like to be out there now to get some good apples to eat and get some berry pies. I got a letter from home, and it said that E. M. Ware was dead. I was sorry to hear of his death. I did n't think he would get over it when I was there. This letter is as much to mother as it is to you. You must read it to her. But if you have time answer it as soon as it comes to hand and let me hear from you all at home. I have gotten a letter from Pocahontas, and you can never write to me. Direct Co. I, 25 Va. Regiment, Jones' Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps, and it will come to me, so there is nothing more at present.

H. P. McGLAUGHLIN.

"DOCTORS say a man is weakest when he gets out of bed in the morning."
"That's not so. If he was n't as strong as a lion he would n't be able to crawl out."—Kansas City World.

"A MAN never makes any mistake by being born in Ohio."
"How do you know?"
"I've tried it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEWS NOTES.

BUFFALO gnats have been killing horses and mules in Kentucky.

THE entire Democratic ticket was elected in the city election of Newburg, Preston County.

PRESTON COUNTY is to have a new Republican newspaper located at Kingwood or Rowlesburg.

MAJOR GREEN PEYTON, proctor of the University of Virginia, died at his home April 18, aged sixty-eight years.

A NATIONAL Fish Congress will meet at Tampa Florida, January 19, 1898, in the interest of the fishing industry.

A WOMAN has qualified as county clerk of a county in Missouri, the Supreme court having decided that she was eligible.

THE work of construction of the Little Kanawha Valley railroad will begin inside of sixty days and at least forty miles will be completed this season.

THE work of displacing fourth-class postmasters has begun. The first batch of West Virginia included nine post offices in different parts of the State.

THE Berkeley County Fruit Growers Association have declared war on the San Jose Scale. This scale is one of the worst fruit tree pests known.

THE convicts of Indiana have been divided according to age; those under thirty having been placed in the State Prison at Jeffersonville.

A BODY, found floating in the Kanawha river near Handy, was identified as that of John Cochran, of Montgomery, who has been missing since last February.

NATHAN KING, a Jew of Louisville was "churched" for not paying his dues and he sued the congregation of B'nai Jacob for \$1000 for damages done his feelings.

RICHMOND has never given Virginia a Governor, but the chances seem to favor Hon Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, as the next Democratic nominee.

JOHN PROBY, who feloniously assaulted a woman in the town of Fayette County, confessed and was sentenced to be hung on June 25th next.

HENRY BALLARD, a wealthy lumberman of Logan County, committed suicide by jumping head first into a well. Recent losses are ascribed as the cause.

IN Portsmouth, Va., only those Democrats are allowed to vote in the primary for Governor who supported Wm. J. Bryan last year. We think this is a very righteous distinction to be made between the two parties.

THE air ship comes nearer. Several reliable citizens of Parkersburg declare that the mysterious air ship which has been seen in so many different parts of the country passed over that city about ten o'clock one night recently.

A NEGRO named Charles Harrison died from the effects of a drinking contest with two others of his color, at Hagerstown, Md. He drank a quart and a gill and the others about the same quantity. Harrison sank down in a fit of apoplexy and never recovered consciousness.

ETTA ROBINSON is on trial for her life, at Huntington, indicted for the murder of A. J. Call and his daughter, Nettie. These two persons were found murdered with an axe on a house boat on the Ohio River. The woman confessed to the murder of Call in self defense, but claims to be totally ignorant how the daughter came to her death.

THE fact that importers have been stirred to such immense exertions to import goods before the Dingley law be passed, indicates conclusively that the tariff has a real and very decided effect upon the sales of goods in America. In anticipation of the new law, all the available sugar in the world has been bought by our sugar importers. The payments on withdrawals in the New York custom house amounted one day to half a million dollars.

THE case from Webster County of Taylor vs. Dorr was decided recently in the Supreme Court, in which the judgement of the Circuit Court was confirmed. This was a suit brought by Taylor against Hon C. P. Dorr for settlement of partnership affairs. Taylor had been a partner of Dorr for one year. The Circuit Court found a balance of \$91.40 in favor of Dorr and the plaintiff appealed. Messrs. Mollahan and McClintic, of Charleston, represented the defendant. In their brief they quoted the words of the Circuit Judge who said that "It was to the interest of the Republic that such litigation should cease."